

BookletChartTM

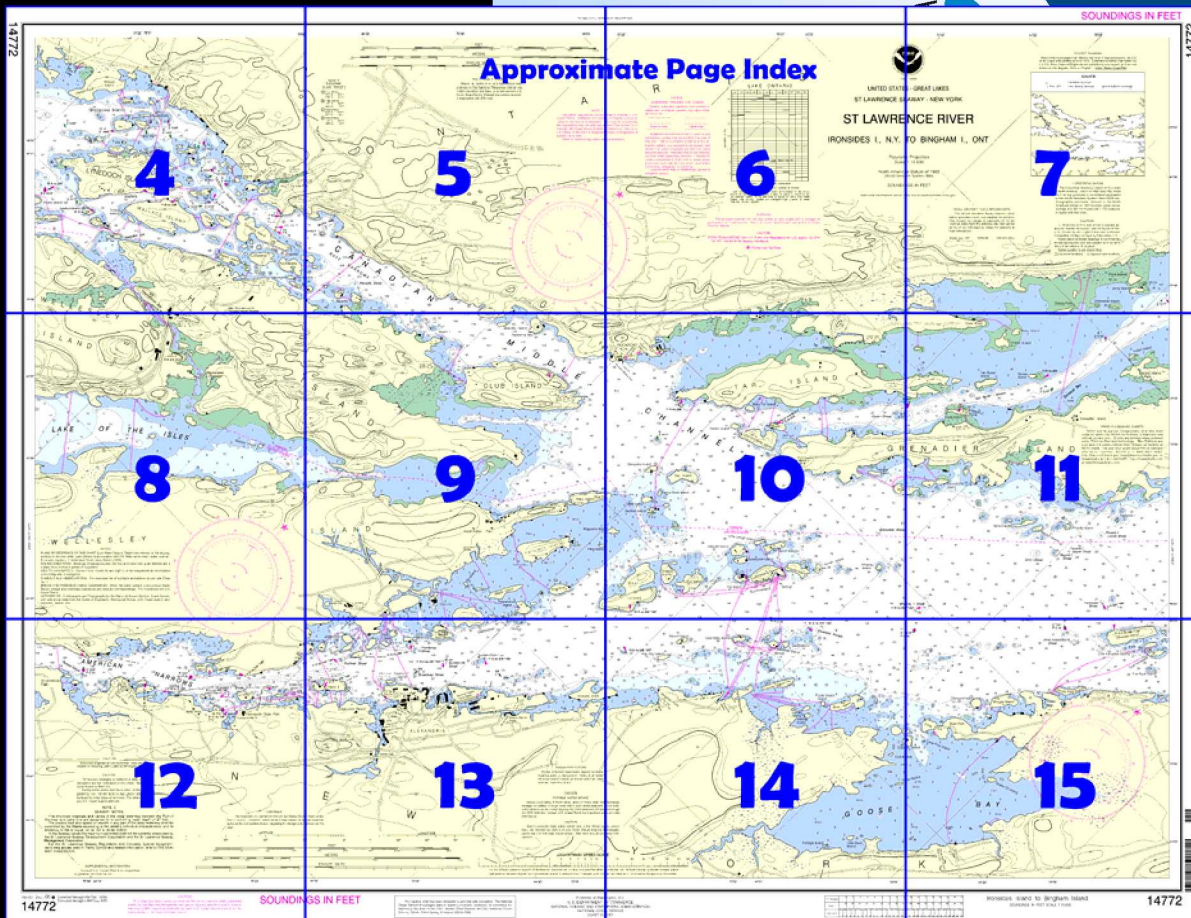
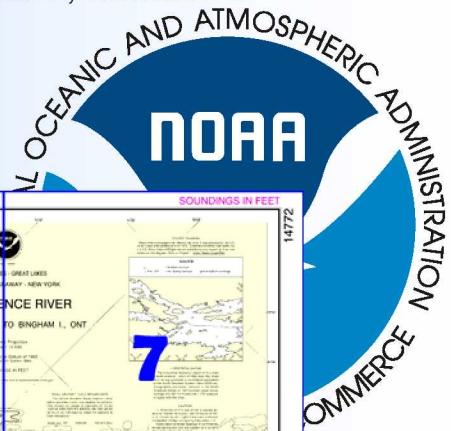
St. Lawrence River - Ironsides Island, NY to Bingham I., Ont.

(NOAA Chart 14772)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

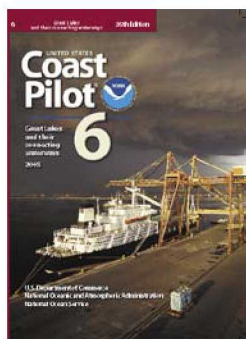
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 6, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(160) From Lone Brother Island, the vessel route continues SW, between **Ironsides Shoal** on the NW and **Ironsides Island** and **Inner Ironsides Shoal** on the SE, thence SE of **Whiskey Island Shoal** off the mouth of Goose Bay.

(161) **Goose Bay** is on the SE side of the St. Lawrence River, SE of Whiskey Island Shoal and the upper end of Grenadier Island. The bay is very shallow and has a mud bottom with numerous rocks.

(162) **Canadian Middle Channel** branches W from the main vessel course at Ironsides Island and leads through the Thousand Islands on the Canadian side of the International boundary, thence between Wolfe Island and Howe Island and into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Kingston, Ont. The channel is marked by lights and buoys.

(163) There is a speed limit of 9.5 knots (10.9 mph) over the ground for

all vessels over 40 feet (12.2 m) in length in the Canadian Middle Channel and adjacent waters.

(164) Above Ironsides Island, Canadian Middle Channel leads past the SW end of Grenadier Island, thence through **Raft Narrows** along the mainland. The main channel through the narrows is crossed by a fixed highway bridge with a clearance of 120 feet. Above the narrows, the channel divides around Wood Island, along the N side upbound and the S side downbound. Thence the channel leads between **Wallace Island** and **Ash Island**, SW past The Navy Islands, Navy Islands, and through the S part of The Lake Fleet Islands Lake Fleet Islands, to a point N of The Punts, thence S of Leek Island and into the deep wide water between Wolfe and Howe Islands.

(165) **Rockport, Ont.**, is a small village on the N side of the river at the E end of Raft Narrows.

(167) **Rockport**, population 149 (1981), is on the Canadian mainland 0.4 mile west of Tar Island light.

(168) Rockport is a **Customs vessel reporting station** for pleasure craft.

(169) A **Canadian Coast Guard Inshore Rescue Boat** is based at Rockport from the end of May to the beginning of September each year, though these dates are subject to change.

(170) At Rockport, there is an L-shaped **Public wharf** with an outer face 13 m (43 ft) wide and depths in 1995 of 3.9 m (13 ft) at the outer face and 2.9 m (10 ft) on each side. Another **Public wharf**, 30 m (98 ft) long and 6.1 m (20 ft) wide, extends in a SW direction from the south end of the waterfront. There are depths of 2.1 to 2.7 m (7 to 9 ft) at the outer end of this wharf. The deck of this wharf has an elevation of 1.8 m (6 ft). There is a public boat launching ramp at Rockport.

(174) East of Ivy Lea is an L-shaped Public wharf; the outer face is 35 m (115 ft) long with an elevation of 1.5 m (5 ft) and a depth of 0.7 m (2 ft). There is a launching ramp next to the Public wharf.

(175) Ivy Lea is a **Customs vessel reporting station** for pleasure craft.

(183) From Whiskey Island Shoal, the main vessel route leads SW between the **Summerland Group** on the NW and the **Excelsior Group** on the SE. **Deer Island**, close SW of the Summerland Group, is marked on the SE side by a light.

(184) Above Deer Island, the vessel route passes the lower end of Wellesley Island and leads SE of the **Manhattan Group**, **Frontenac Shoal**, and **Pullman Shoal** and NW of **Sunken Rock Island** and **Cherry Island**.

(186) **Alexandria Bay, N.Y.**, is a summer resort village on the SE side of the river opposite the lower end of Wellesley Island. Wharves at the village are easily approached from the river. **Broadway Shoal**, in the approach to the village, has a depth of 13 feet (4 meters) and is marked by a buoy.

(187) Alexandria Bay is a **customs port of entry**.

(190) **Alexandria Bay Coast Guard Station** is on the SE side of Wellesley Island about 1,000 feet W of Cherry Island.

(191) Small bays at either end of the village have anchorage for boats drawing 6 to 11 feet (1.8 to 3.4 meters). The 460-foot (140-meter) village dock, about 0.25 statute mile (0.2 nm) NE of Cherry Island, had a reported depth of 7 feet (2.1 meters) alongside in 1977. Marinas at Alexandria Bay provide gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, electricity, sewage pump-out, marine supplies, and launching ramps. Mobile lifts to 60 tons and a 15-ton marine railway that can handle 80-foot (24.4 meter) craft are available for hull, engine, and electronic repairs. Machine shops can repair shafts up to 3 inch diameter.

(192) **American Narrows (Upper Narrows)** separates Wellesley Island from the U.S. mainland for about 6 statute miles (5.2 nm) from Cherry Island SW to the upper end of Wellesley Island. The channel through the narrows is generally deep, has a least width of 450 feet (137 meters), and is well marked by lights and buoys. The channel is bordered throughout its length by small islands and shoals.

(193) The lower entrance to the narrows is marked by a **218°** leading light at the village of Point Vivian, about 1 statute mile (0.9 nm) SW of Cherry Island.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

NOTE F

THOUSAND ISLAND BRIDGES

A FIXED BRIDGE	500 FT
VERT CL.	134 FT
B FIXED BRIDGE	348 FT
VERT CL.	72 FT
C FIXED BRIDGE	300 FT
VERT CL.	46 FT
D FIXED BRIDGE	300 FT
VERT CL.	38 FT

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

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No copyright is claimed by the United States Government under Title 17 U.S.C. However, other nations may claim intellectual property rights on the compilation of data depicting the foreign waters shown on this chart.

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or bilge water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "J" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SPEED REGULATIONS. See U.S. Rules and Regulations for U.S. waters, 33 CFR Part 401, carried in the Seaway Handbook.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum). Depths are referred to the sloping surface of the river when Lake Ontario is at elevation 243.3 ft. Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).

SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AUTHORITIES. Hydrography and Topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.

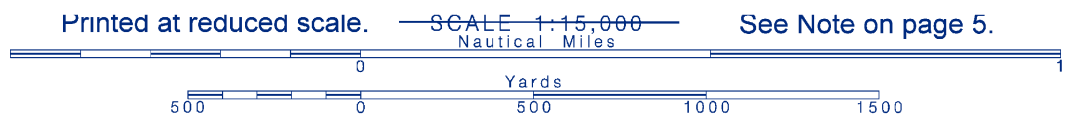
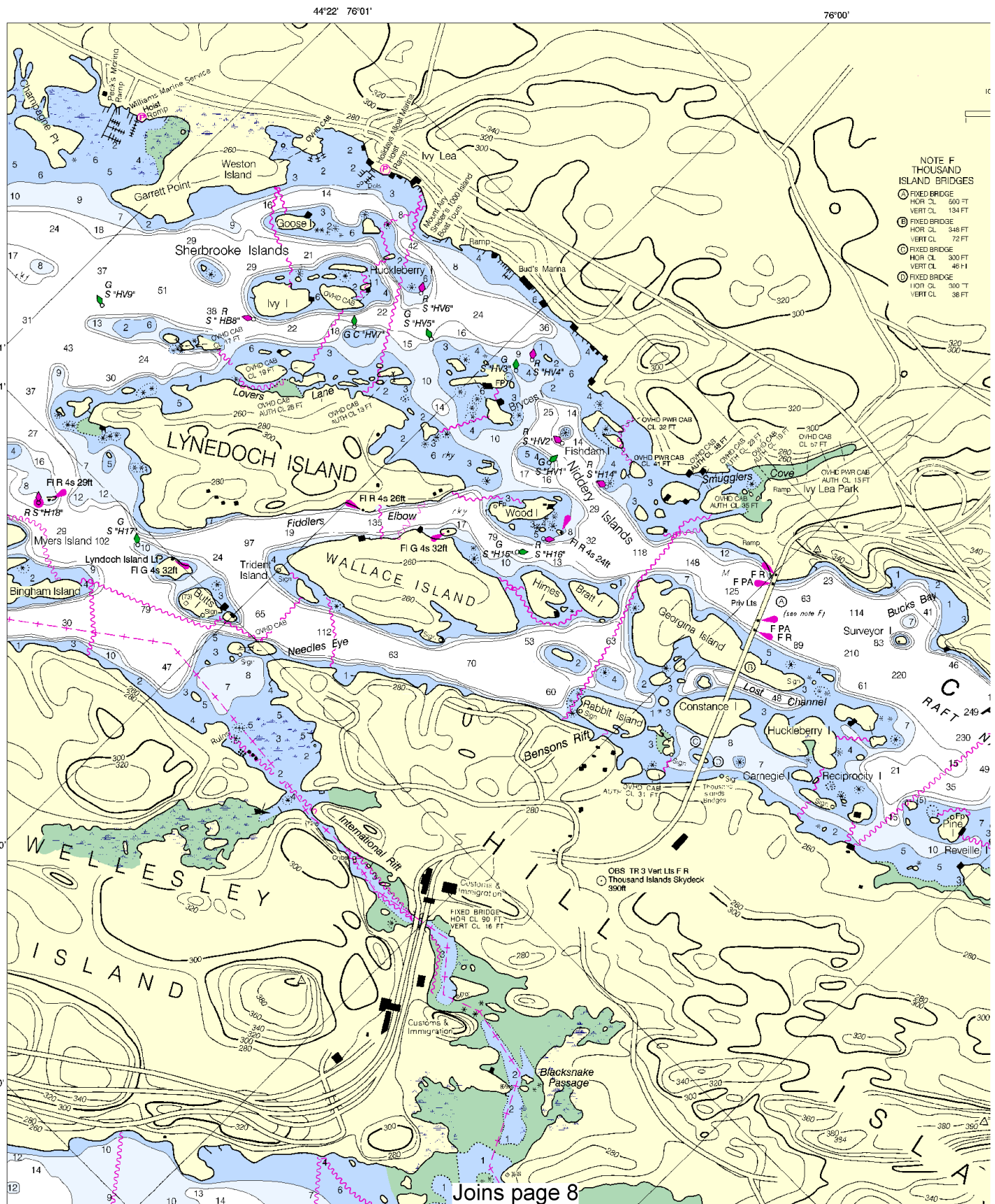
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

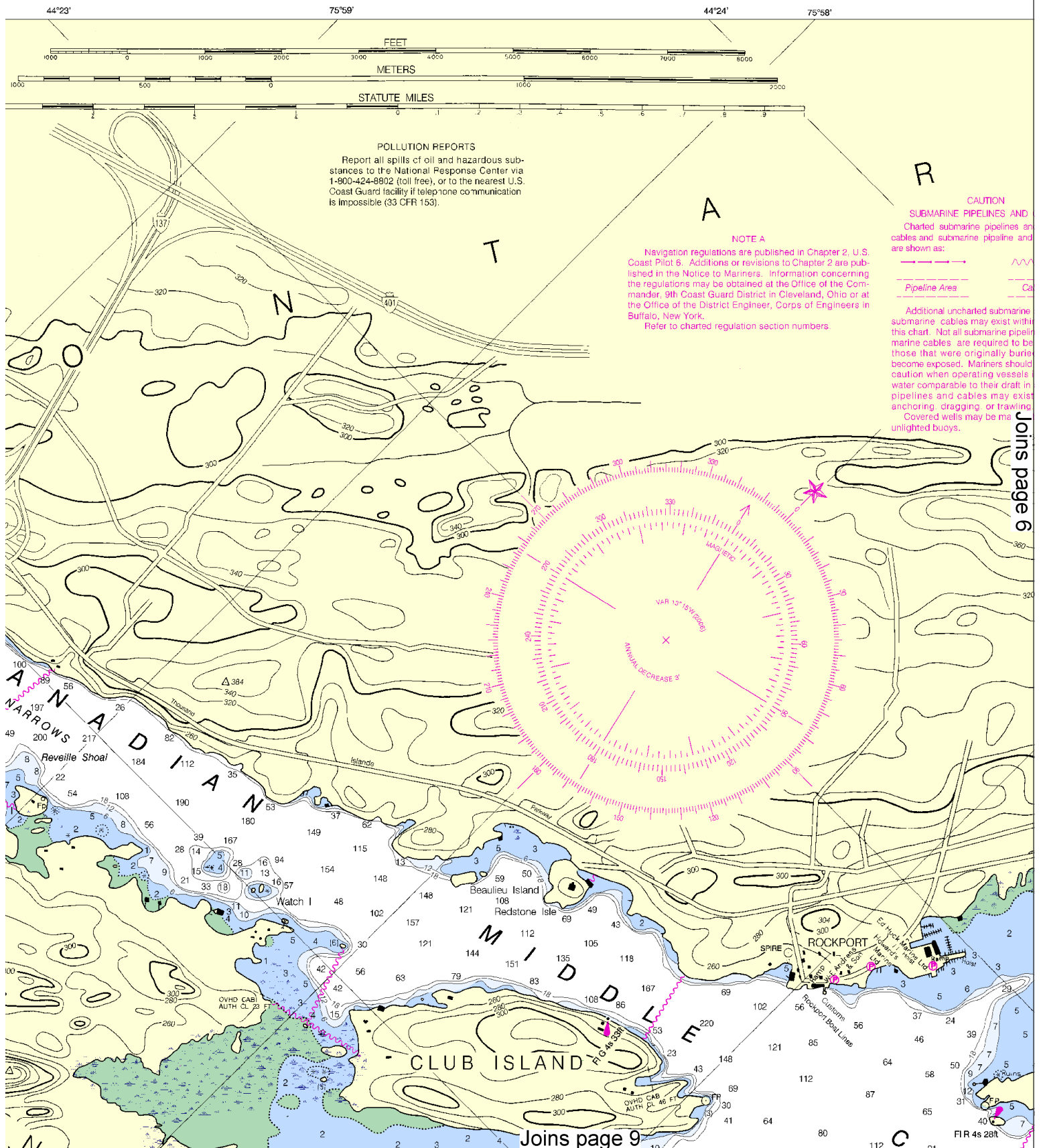
The improved channels and canals in the deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie are designed for a controlling water depth of 27 feet.

The loaded draft and speed of vessels in any part of the deep waterway shall be controlled by the Master according to the vessel's individual characteristics, and its tendency to list or squat, so as not to strike bottom.

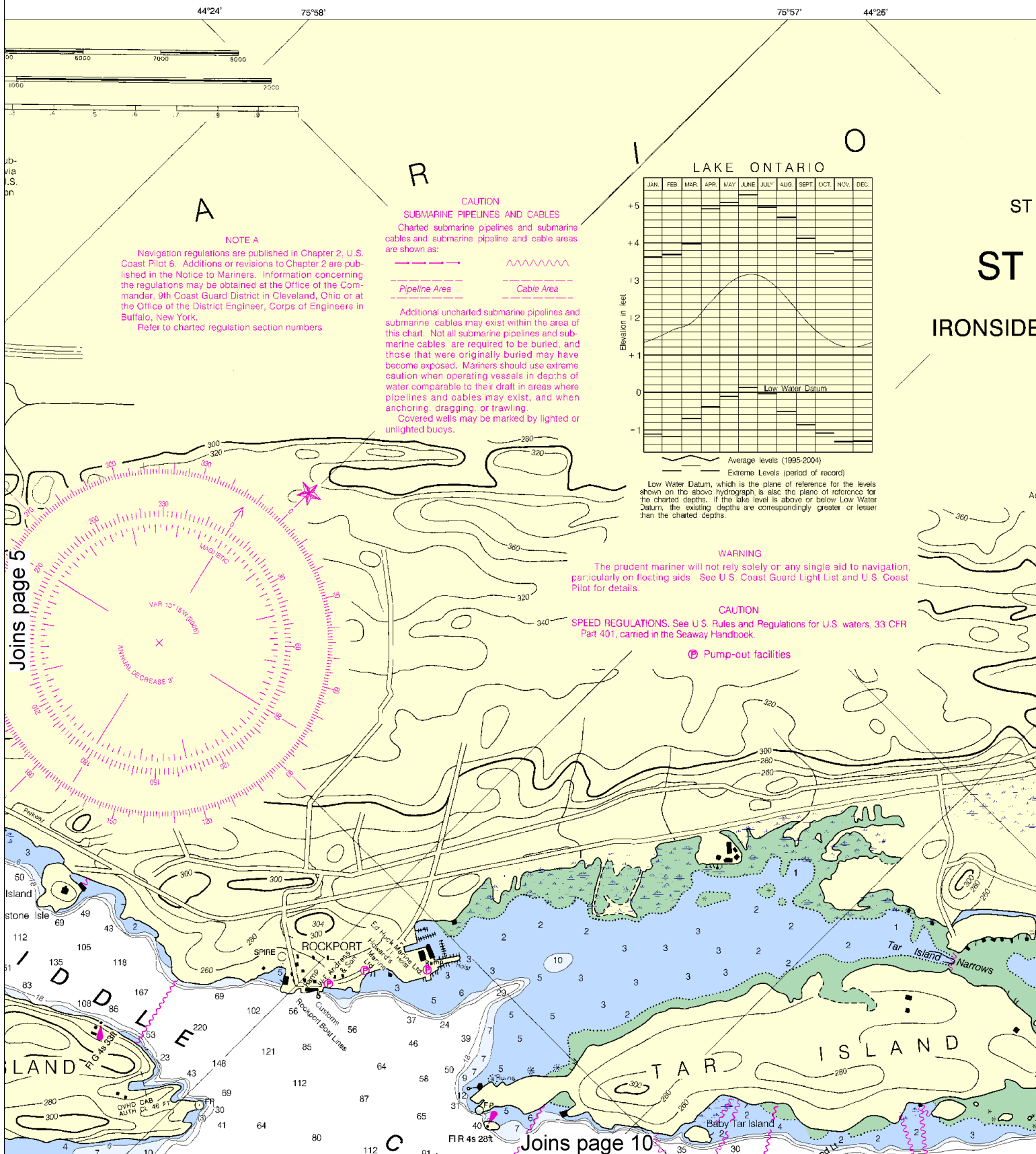
In the Seaway canals the maximum permitted draft will be currently prescribed by the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation and the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation.

For the St. Lawrence Seaway Regulations and Circulars, special equipment, radio frequencies used in Traffic Control and related information, refer to THE SEAWAY HANDBOOK.





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:20000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





UNITED STATES - GREAT LAKES

LAWRENCE SEAWAY - NEW YORK

LAWRENCE RIVER

ES I., N.Y. TO BINGHAM I., ONT

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:15,000North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

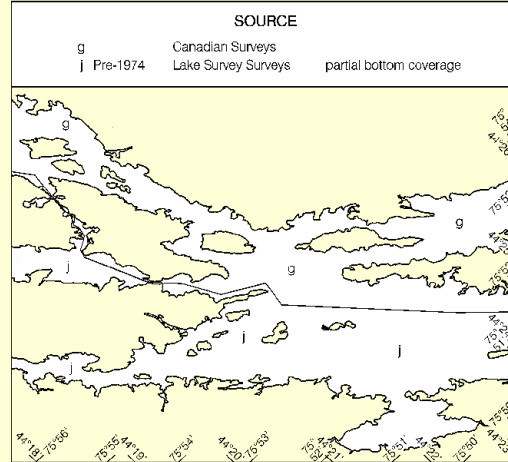
Watertown, NY WXN-68 162.475 MHz

SOURCE DIAGRAM

Most of the hydrography identified by the letter 'J' was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

g Canadian Surveys
J Pre-1974 Lake Survey Surveys partial bottom coverage



HORIZONTAL DATUM

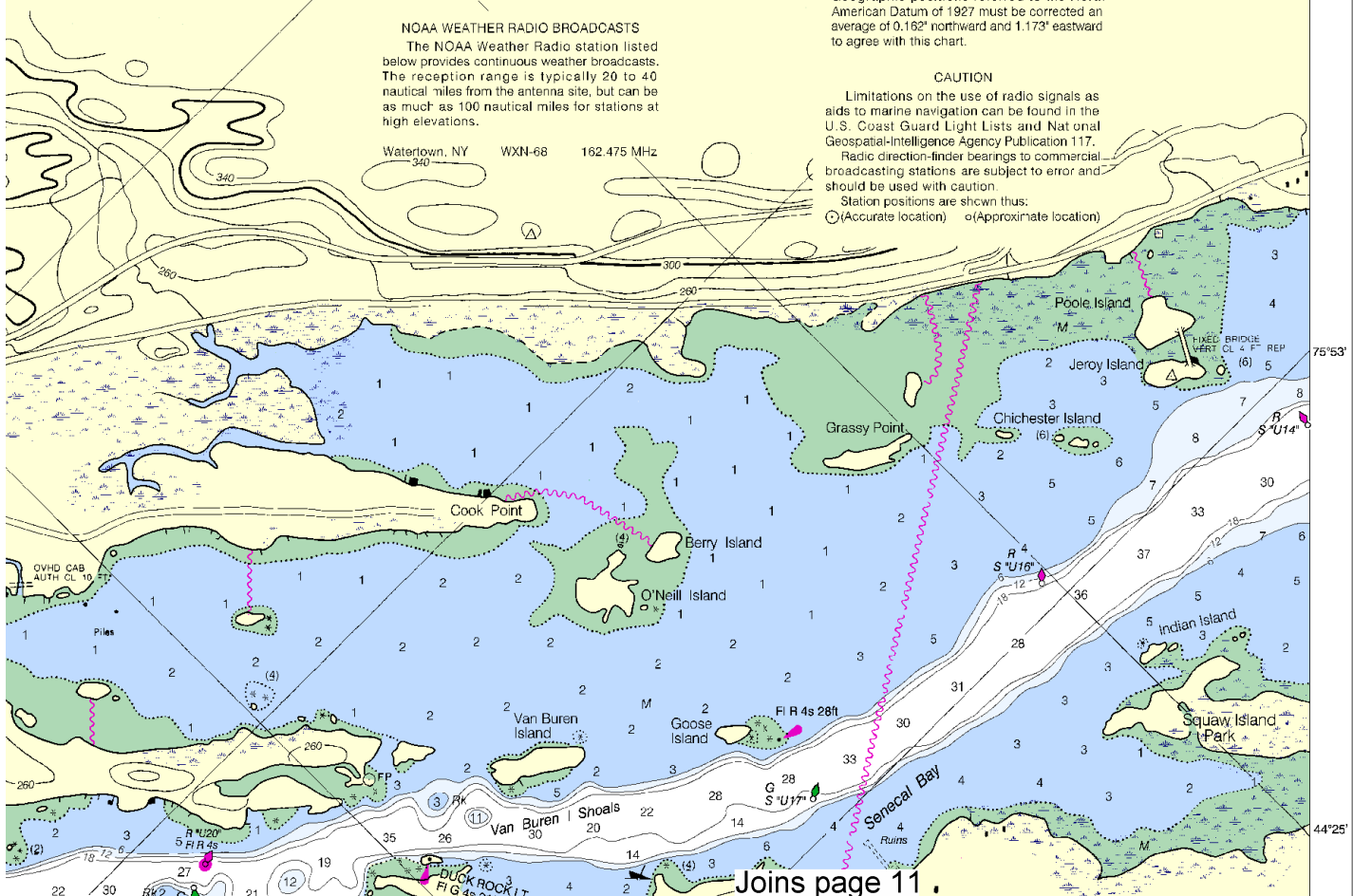
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.162" northward and 1.173" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

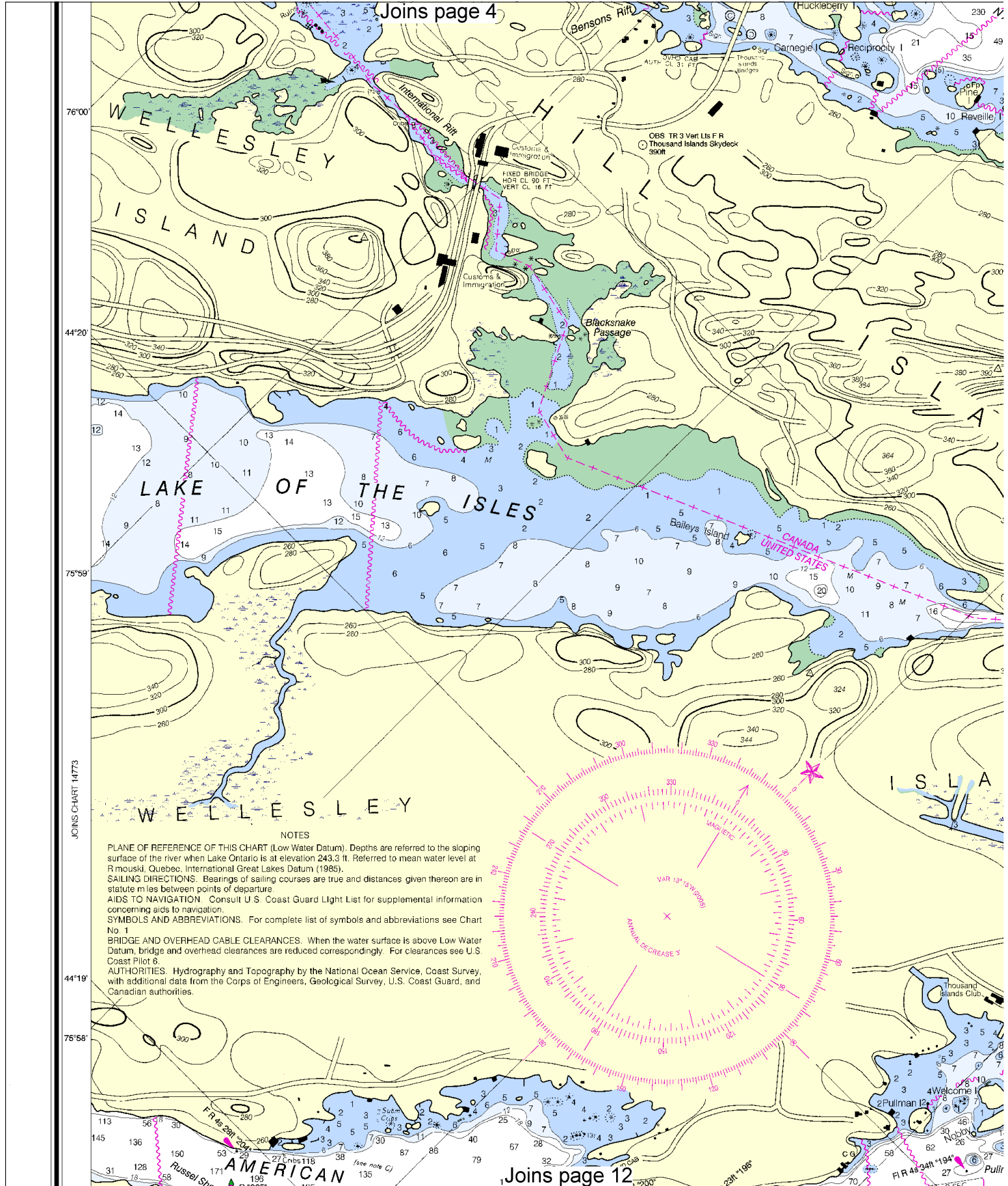
Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◊ (Approximate location)



Joins page 11.

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0110 1/29/2010.



JOINS CHART 14773

Joins page 4

Joins page 12

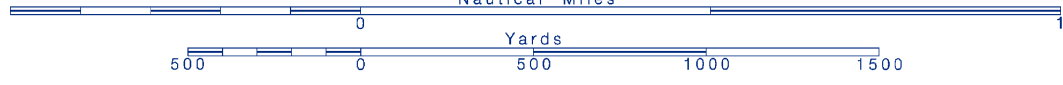
See Note on page 5.

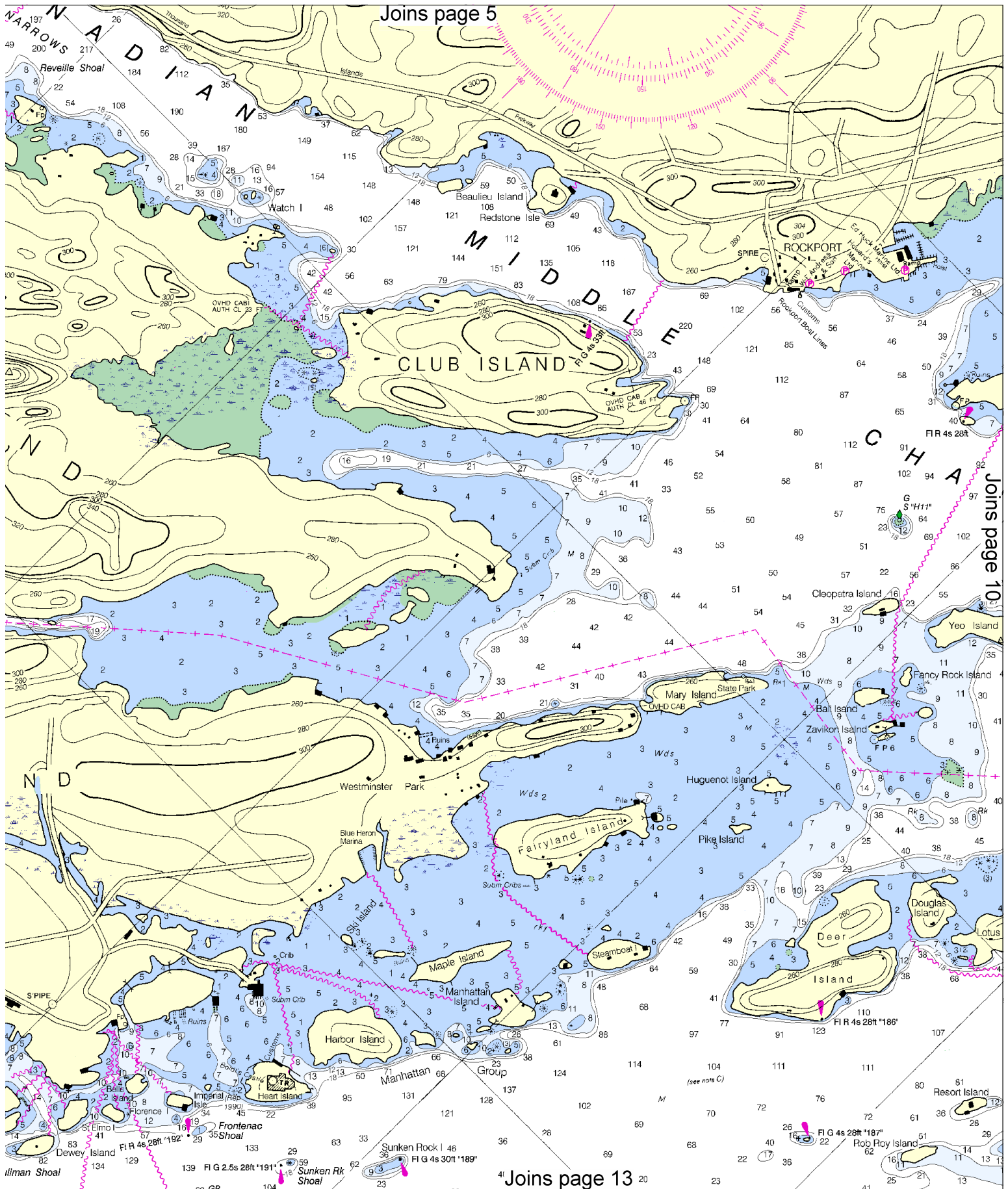
8



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles



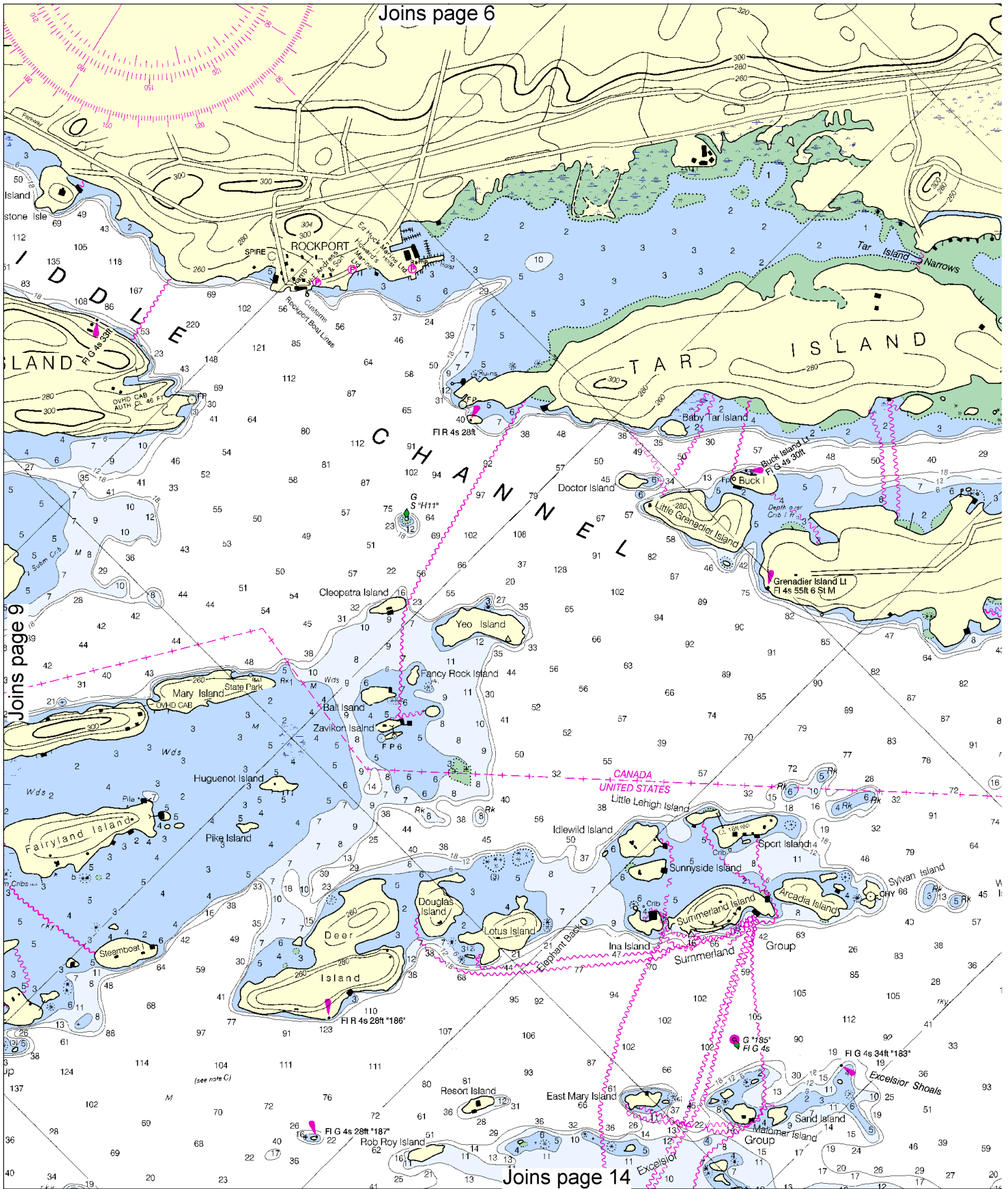


Joins page 5

Joins page 10

Joins page 13

Joins page 6



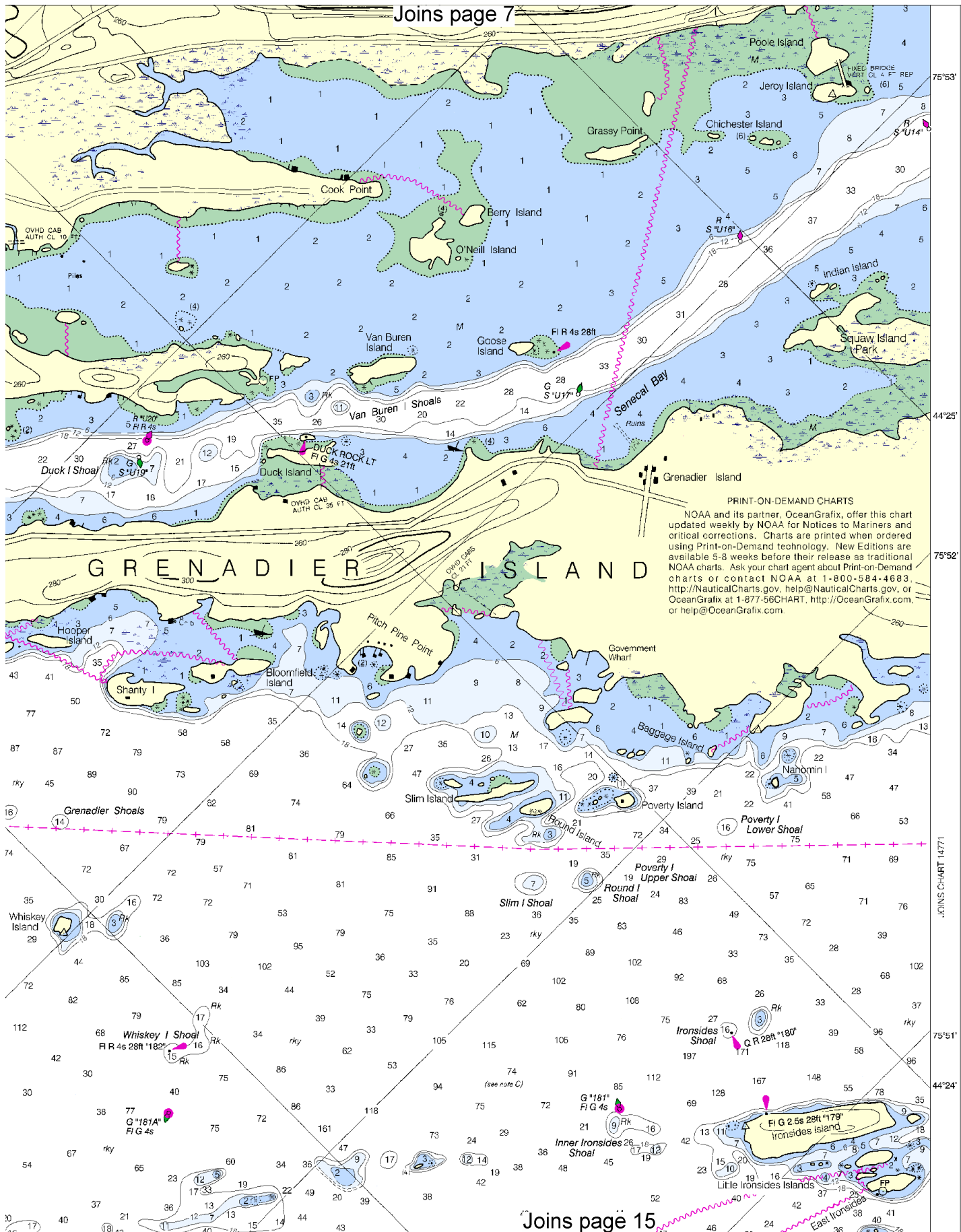
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7



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JOINS CHART 14771

Joins page 15

WELLESLEY

NOTES

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum). Depths are referred to the sloping surface of the river when Lake Ontario is at elevation 243.3 ft. Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).

SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1.

BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S. Coast Pilot 6.

AUTHORITIES. Hydrography and Topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.

44°19'

75°58'

75°57'

44°18'

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOTE C
SEAWAY NOTES

The improved channels and canals in the deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie are designed for a controlling water depth of 27 feet. The loaded draft and speed of vessels in any part of the deep waterway shall be controlled by the Master according to the vessel's individual characteristics, and its tendency to list or squat, so as not to strike bottom.

In the Seaway canals the maximum permitted draft will be currently prescribed by the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation and the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation.

For the St. Lawrence Seaway Regulations and Circulars, special equipment, radio frequencies used in Traffic Control and related information, refer to THE SEAWAY HANDBOOK.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

75°56' 44°18'

N

E

COPYRIGHT

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LATITUDE

1° 45° 30° 15° 0°

FEET

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

METERS

1000 0 500 1000 1500

STATUTE MILES

1 2 3 4 5

75°55' 44°19'

18th Ed., Dec. /05 ■ Corrected through NM Dec. 10/05
Corrected through LNM Dec. 6/05

14772

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

12

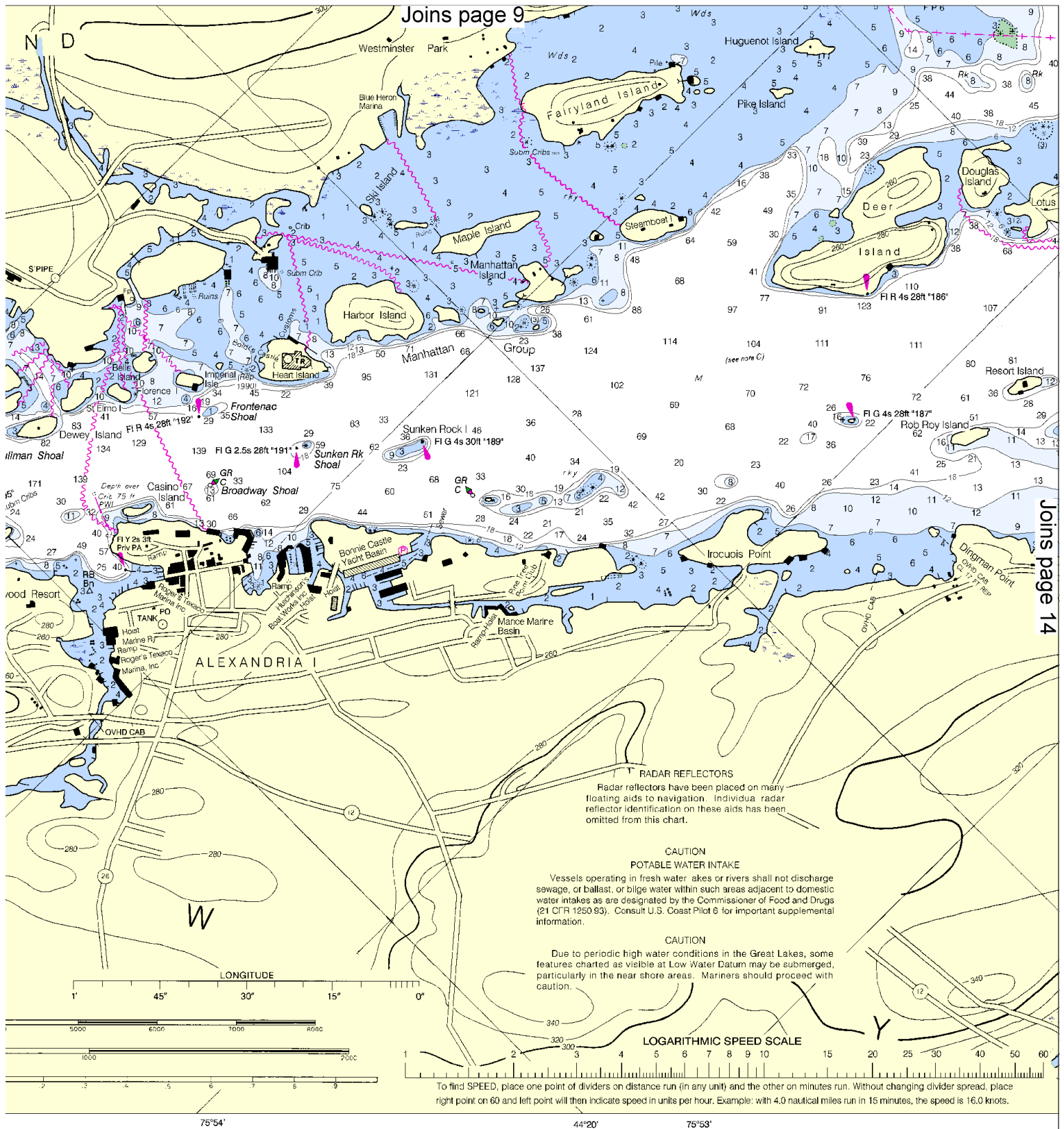


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

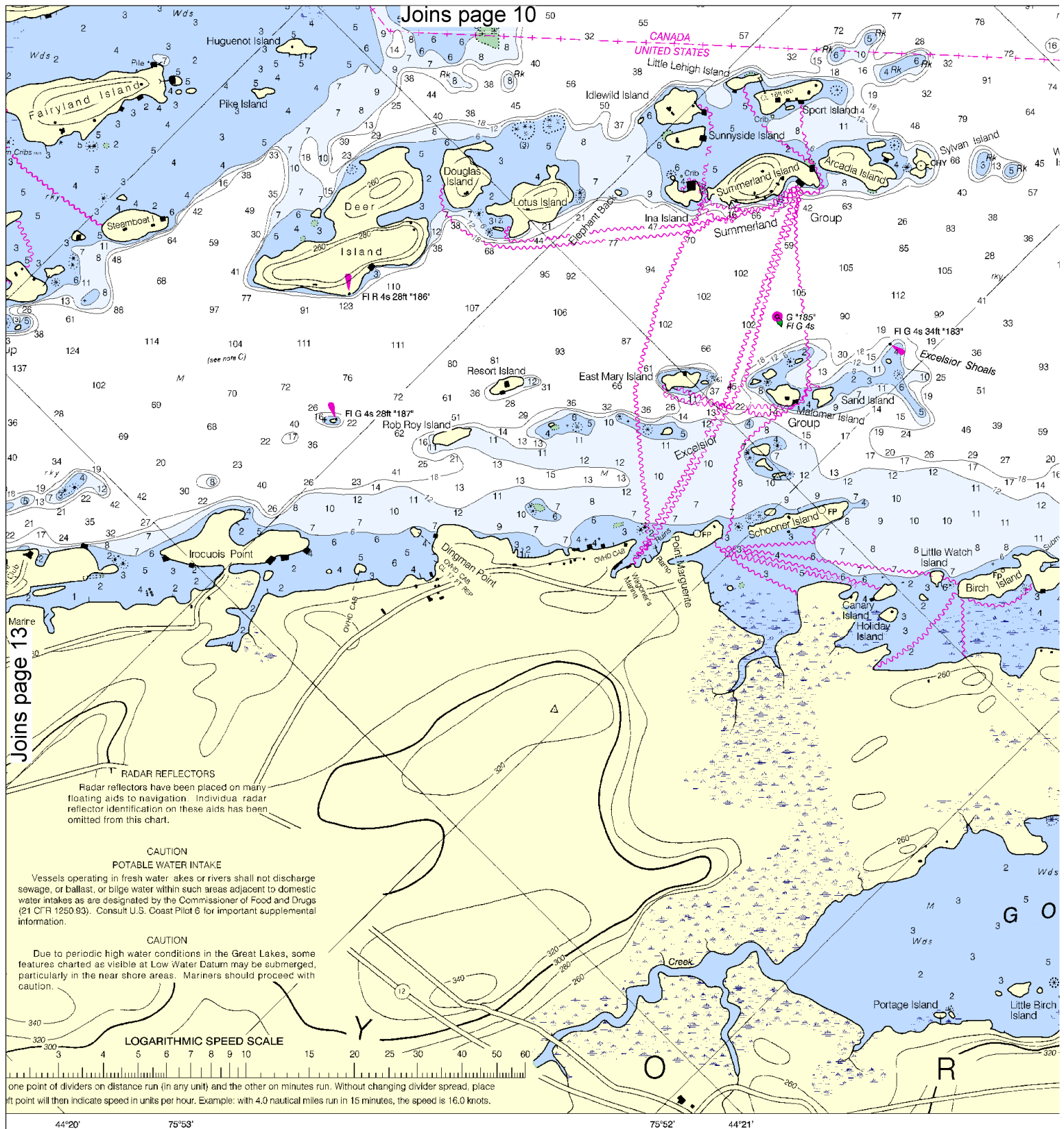
500 0 500 1000 1500
Yards



ET

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C52), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
POTABLE WATER INTAKE
Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or bilge water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3
FEET	6	12	18
METERS	1	2	3

14

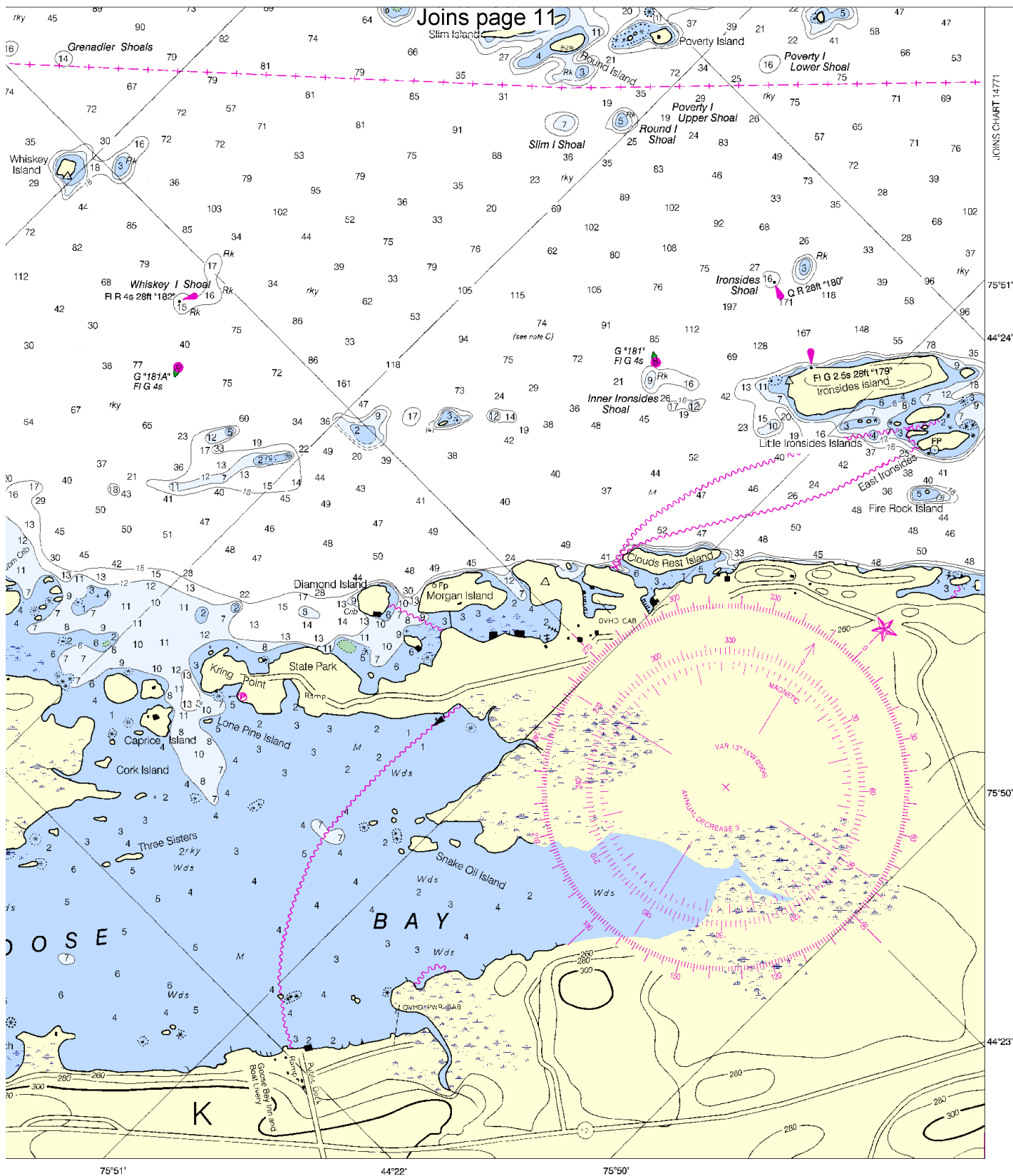


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Ironsides Island to Bingham Island
SOUNDINGS IN FEET-SCALE 1:15,000

14772

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 216-902-6117

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 716-843-9527

Canadian Coast Guard (RCC Trenton) – 1-800-267-7270 or 613-965-3870

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.